

THE MANUFACTURERS.

**Association Adjourns to Meet in Boston Next Year—Important Matters Considered During the Meeting.**

fourth annual convention of the Na-

This has been the largest and most important meeting in the history of the association, which is said to represent now more capital than any other organization in the country, not excepting the National Association of Bankers. The organization is but a few years old, and if its growth continues it will be the strongest association of invested interests in existence. A movement was inaugurated at this convention to increase the revenues, so that the association will have agencies with warehouses, in all parts of the world.

The association was organized here four years ago, and at this year's meeting it was practically reorganized, so as to include a much larger membership at home, and also many more agencies in foreign countries for the disposal of American wares. President Search, and others officers who have had experience in their respective positions, were re-elected. The headquarters remain in Philadelphia, with branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati. The enlargement of the scope of the organization, and the membership and its revenues, is largely due to President Search, who expects to see this organization become most powerful. In selecting a place for holding the annual convention, the Paris Exposition was a peculiar and potent factor. It has been customary to alternate between the east and the west. These annual conventions had been held on this programme in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia. This year was the time for the eastern point to be selected, but owing to the growing interests in manufacturing in the south, it was desired by many to have the next meeting in New Orleans.

After Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck had delivered an address on the Paris Exposition, and fully explained what would be done at Paris next year for American manufacturers who desired to exhibit their goods, he invited the association to hold its next annual meeting in Paris, and he described the advantages of such an arrangement so that many favored it. Some members, however, did not expect to go to Europe next year, and a compromise was made on Boston, from which place members could sail for Europe just after the next annual meeting.

Commissioner General Peck appeared wearing a badge of membership, with which he had been decorated by President Search. He referred to the friendly relations which now existed between the north and south, and advised that it be extended to the countries of Europe, for which the Paris Exposition offered the fullest opportunity. Mr. Peck was elected as the first honorary member of the association, and it is expected that some distinguished citizen will thus be honored by the association at each succeeding year.

Commissioner Peck and his assistants were occupied all day and to-night in conferring with manufacturers about their exhibits at Paris, and it was reported that more had been done to-day than had previously been accomplished in this country in the interests of American displays at the exposition.

The consideration given to Commissioner-General Peck and the Paris exposition was the only thing outside of regular business that came before the convention. Careful attention was given to the enlarging the scope and influence of the association, to the rights of patents and trademarks to the classification of freight and all manner of reforms in transportation, including the mails and express companies, to objectionable legislation as well as to beneficial legislation and to all matters pertaining to the question and to the industries. The question of the exposition was not brought up because of its political character. There was no reference to labor organizations or any of the questions that pertain to the relations between employers and employees, but every attention was paid to the methods of the promotion of the goods, the transporting and selling them. The closing reception to-night was a brilliant conclusion of the work of the week.

**Pig Iron Production for 1898.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 26.—The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association says the total production of pig iron in 1898 was 11,733,954 gross tons, an increase of 2,121,154 tons over the production of 1897. The production in

The production of basic pig iron was in 1898<sup>a</sup> was 7,337,394 tons, an increase over 1897 of 1,541,800<sup>b</sup> tons.

The production of basic pig iron was 785,444 tons, against 556,391 tons in 1897. The production of basic pig iron in 1899 was distributed as follows:

Allegheny county, Pa., 376,156 tons; other counties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 205,192 tons; Maryland and Virginia, 54,535 tons; Alabama, 100,294 tons; Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Mis-

The production of Spiegeleisen and Ferromanganese was 213,769 tons, against 173,635 tons in 1897. The production of charcoal pig iron was 295,750 tons, against 255,211 tons in 1897. The stocks of pig iron unsold in the hands

of manufacturers on December 31 was 291,223 gross tons, against 656,483 tons similarly held on December 31, 1897.

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**TIN PLATE BARS.**

### A Fusion of Factories, Including One in Wheeling District.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Iron Age in its weekly trade review to-day says: "It is reported that a fusion has been perfected between the leading makers

in the central west of tin plate bars, five great plants being named, situated at Youngstown, New Castle, Columbus and

Wheeling. It is reported that arrangements have been made with one great works in Pittsburgh and another in the

Wheeling district to secure exclusive control of this branch of raw material. In other words, outside mills are to fled

Another important step in the same

direction is the completion of arrangements with foundries and machine shops, which make a specialty of the

plate machinery to control their capacity for a considerable period. The effort evidently is to keep out a rush

of outside capital into the business.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; much colder; west to northwest gales.

**Local Temperature.**  
The temperature yesterday as observed  
by F. Schneef, draughtsman.

7 a. m.	40	3 p. m.	50
9 a. m.	47	7 p. m.	72

2 m.....	49	Weather—Chang'le.
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